

U.S. Officials Only

CONFIDENTIAL

SECURITY INFORMATION

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

25X1A

COUNTRY China (Sinkiang Province)

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

SUBJECT Communist Political Songs of Sinkiang and the East Turkestan People's Republic

PLACE ACQUIRED  
(BY SOURCE)DATE ACQUIRED  
(BY SOURCE)

DATE (OF INFO.)

RESPONSIVE TO	
1	2
CD NO.	
OO/C NO.	9744
ORR NO.	6038
DAS NO.	
OCI NO.	4E-454

DATE DISTR. 4 Sep 52

NO. OF PAGES 2

NO. OF ENCLS.

SUPP. TO  
REPORT NO.

25X1X

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS REPORT IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE [REDACTED]

- After the Sinkiang upheaval of 12 Apr 34, when Sheng Shih-tsai, or Sheng Tupan (Defense Commissioner Sheng) as he was commonly referred to, took over the governorship of Sinkiang Province from Governor Chin Shu-jen, the Soviets had complete control over Sinkiang. Governor Sheng asked for, and received, not only Soviet military aid to crush the armies of the rebel Tungan general, Ma Chung-yin, but also Soviet economic aid. Because of this military and economic aid Sheng Tupan became a puppet of the USSR. Soviet political advisors, instructors, doctors, engineers, geologists, agronomists, secret agents, etc, flocked into Sinkiang and took over all governmental and economic functions of that province. They, however, managed to make it seem, to the casual observer, that the province was still in the hands of Governor Sheng Shih-tsai. All key governmental and commercial posts were still occupied by Chinese or Moslems, but each was assigned a Soviet advisor who in reality issued all the orders.
- To illustrate the strong Soviet influence in Sinkiang from 1934 to 1943, the following are four "Sinkiang Hymns". These "Hymns" were taught in all schools during that period and sung at all public gatherings. They were sung in the Chinese, Turkic and Russian languages, the tune of each song remained the same and appropriate words were furnished in all three languages:

- Flourish my beloved Sinkiang (Прорывайся, Sinkiang, родина моя)  
 Flourish my native Sinkiang (Прорывайся, Sinkiang, родина моя)  
 You are an unconquerable giant (Ты неодолимый великан)  
 For you we are ready to fight (За тебя готовы к бою)  
 You are illuminated brightly (Ты ярко освещен)  
 By six shining rays (Шесть ярких лучей)  
 With them happiness blossoms (С ними счастье расцветает)  
 In my new native land (В моей новой родине)

U.S. Officials Only

CONFIDENTIAL

SECURITY INFORMATION

DISTRIBUTION	STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI						
--------------	-------	--	--	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

- b. The 12th of April (Два 12-й апреля)  
 You have given to Sinkiang such a day (Ты дал Sinkiang такой день)  
 To fraternity, equality and freedom (За братство, равенство, свободу)  
 You have shown the way to the people (Ты указал путь к народу)  
 And dispersed the darkness hanging over Sinkiang (И рассеял тьму над Sinkiang)  
 You created the way to progress (Ты создал путь к прогрессу)  
 And to happy life and happiness (И к счастливой жизни, счастью)  
 You have brought about the day of enlightenment (Ты привнес день просвещения)

Chorus: (Repeated twice)

Onward all people, forge ahead and be fearless (Вперед все народы, идите смело)  
 Vanquish the foe and our life will be gay (Победим врага, и жизнь наша будет весела)

- c. Do the people really know Sinkiang? (Знает ли народ Sinkiang)  
 It has suffered long from bondage (Она долго страдала от рабства)  
 In freeing itself from its enemies (Она освободилась от врагов)  
 It sacrificed its blood (Она пожала кровь свою)  
 Onward friends, let our standard wave (Вперед друзья, пусть развевается наш флаг)  
 There is no mercy to its foes (Нет милости к врагам)

Chorus: (Repeated twice)

We praise the name of Sheng Tupan (Мы чтим имя Шенг Тупан)  
 Through him we have our liberty (Сквозь него мы имеем свободу)

- d. We are the children of Sinkiang, our native country (Мы дети Sinkiang, нашей родины)  
 It has become native and dear to us (Она стала родной и дорогой)  
 For this we have to give our all (За это мы все ей отдаем)  
 Our experience, knowledge and strength (Наш опыт, знания и сила)  
 Here before us is the awakening of Sinkiang (Вот перед нами пробуждение Sinkiang)  
 It is time for us to forge ahead (Вперед идем мы, народ Sinkiang)

Chorus: (Repeated twice)

And for our ruler, for Sheng Tupan (И за вождя, за Шенг Тупан)  
 We voice a loud hooray!! (Мы кричим громко ура!!)

3. The following song replaced the above four in the East Turkestan People's Republic, after the Soviet sponsored revolt in 1944 divided Sinkiang into two separate states. It was referred to as the "Turkestan Hymn":

We are the children of Turkestan, my  
 beautiful country (Мы дети Туркестана, прекрасной моей страны)  
 Born out of the storm and thunder of war (Рожденные бурей и грозой войны)  
 We march bravely, straight ahead, with hope  
 in our hearts (Идем мы смело, прямо, с надеждой в груди)  
 The freedom of Turkestan lights our way ahead (Свобода Туркестана нам светит впереди)  
 Let autumn come, for us the spring is blooming (Пусть осень наступит, для нас весна цветет)  
 Our star is shining brightly, revealing the  
 ultimate purpose of life. (Звезда наша светит и указывает путь жизни)

- end -

CONFIDENTIAL/US OFFICIALS ONLY/SECURITY INFORMATION